

**AMENDMENT**

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend the claims as follows:

- 1-7. (Canceled)
8. (Previously presented) A method for breeding of a variety of Pacific abalone having an orange shell, which comprises  
selecting breeders having an orange shell color from a broodstock;  
conditioning the breeders to maturity;  
inducing the mature breeders to spawn;  
fertilizing the eggs released by the breeders; and  
rearing the progeny resulting from the fertilized eggs.
9. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the breeders are moderate to large in size.
10. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the broodstock excludes abalones lacking orange shell colors.
11. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the broodstock is selected from natural populations or cultivated stocks.
12. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the breeders are conditioned in seawater at about 16 to about 20°C and a stocking density of about 28 to about 80 abalones per one cubic meter.
13. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the breeders are spontaneously conditioned.
14. (N Previously presented ew) The method of claim 8, wherein the broodstock is conditioned at a light level of about 20 to about 100 Lux.
15. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the eggs are fertilized by single matings or mass matings.
16. (Previously presented) The method of claim of claim 15, wherein eggs of a plurality of

female abalone are fertilized by sperm from a plurality of male abalone in the same or similar proportion.

17. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the eggs are artificially fertilized.

18. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the breeders are induced to spawn in a container.

19. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the breeders are induced to spawn by subjecting the breeders to desiccation, thermal shock and UV-irradiated seawater.

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein the UV-irradiated seawater was treated with about 300 to about 1000 mwh/L UV light at a temperature of about 22 to about 23°C.

21. (Previously presented) The method of claim 19, wherein desiccation occurs for about 60 to about 120 minutes at a temperature of about 18 to about 20°C and a humidity of about 50 to about 90%.

22. (Previously presented) The method of claim 19, further comprising repeatedly subjecting the breeders to desiccation, thermal shock and UV-irradiated seawater until sufficient gametes are released.

23. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein macroalgae is added to the seawater and the seawater is aerated daily.

24. (Previously presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the macroalgae is *Laminaria japonica*, *Undaria pinnatifida*, *Ulva pertus*, or a combination thereof.

25. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the breeders are conditioned in seawater at about 16 to about 20°C.

26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the breeders are conditioned at a stocking density of about 28 to about 80 abalones per one cubic meter.